

BUREAU OF INFORMATION  
NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN, ELYRIA, OHIO

# BULLETIN ON CURRENT LITERATURE

OF INTEREST TO CRIPPLED CHILDREN WORKERS

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Any publication or article listed in this bulletin may be borrowed free of charge from the Bureau of Information of the National Society for Crippled Children. Bibliographies listing similar articles, or loan package libraries containing additional literature on any of the subjects discussed in these articles, will be sent to any interested person upon request.

Articles appearing in the bimonthly magazine, THE CRIPPLED CHILD, or in the monthly news letter of the Society, THE CRIPPLED CHILD BULLETIN, are not listed in this bulletin.

A list of periodicals in which articles listed in this issue originally appeared, together with their addresses and prices, is given on page 7.

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Bulletin on Current Literature

Prepared by Lillian Dowdell, Librarian

Issued monthly to affiliated state and local societies for crippled children, state agencies engaged in the treatment, education or vocational rehabilitation of cripples, and public or private institutions and agencies having Institutional Membership in the National Society for Crippled Children. Available also to other individuals and agencies who pay 50¢ a year to cover actual costs of materials and postage.

67. Accident Toll Drops in 1942. Safety Education, March, 1943. Vol. 22, No. 7, pp. 298-299, 328.

Statistics from the Preliminary 1943 Edition of "Accident Facts," a yearly publication of the National Safety Council.

In 1943, 93,000 persons were killed and 9,300,000 injured in accidents. The death toll was 8,500 less than in 1941, a saving due entirely to a drop of 12,200 in traffic deaths. This drop is attributable largely to restriction of speed and travel.

68. Bingham, Robert, M.D. The Kenny Treatment for Infantile Paralysis - An Orthopaedic Report and Comparison of Results on Forty-eight Cases Treated by this Method. Privately published by Robert Bingham, Captain, M.C., Chief of Orthopedic Section, Station Hospital, Camp Van Dorn, Miss. 50 pp. Mimeographed.

69. Camp Greentop. The Maryland League for Crippled Children, Inc., 827 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Maryland. 1943. 19 pp. Mimeographed. Free.

A report on the sixth consecutive year of this special camp for crippled children. Information is given on the selection, training and organization of the staff, the health activities, the recreational, educational and character-building program, maintenance of the camp building and equipment, and costs of operation. The program described includes physiotherapy, swimming, boating, fishing, crafts, nature study, athletics, music, and Vespers.

Ninety-four children were enrolled for an eight-week period. The staff consisted of director and two assistants, physiotherapist, nurse, 24 counselors, dietitian, two cooks and three assistants, and a handyman. Total operating costs were \$10,766.51, including \$4,098.26 for food. The camp site was provided by the National Park Service and some surplus food commodities were provided by the Pennsylvania State Department of Public Welfare.

70. Coulter, John S., M. D. and Carter, Howard A., B.S. Need for Physical Therapy Technicians. Archives of Physical Therapy, Feb., 1943. Vol. 24, No. 2, pp. 100-104.

The authors have estimated the following as the total need for physical therapists: U. S. Army - 2,100; Civilian hospitals with average daily census or 150 or more - 1,584; orthopedic schools - 1,682; state services for crippled children, field workers - 710; total - 6,076.

Training of volunteer assistants for civilian hospitals and recruitment of students for approved professional courses are the answers given to this problem. The efforts of the National Society for Crippled Children with its preparation and distribution of the poster, "The Nation Needs Physical Therapists," is mentioned in connection with the latter means of increasing the supply of technicians.

71. Directory of Members. The American Physiotherapy Association, 495 California Avenue, Palo Alto, California. 1943. 115 pp. 10¢.

72. Feldt, Robert H., M.D. New Hope for Victims of Rheumatic Fever. Parents' Magazine, March, 1943. Vol. 18, No. 3, pp. 28, 74.

A report to parents on the findings of recent research on the prophylactic value of sulfanilamide in preventing recurrence of rheumatic fever.

73. Ficarra, Bernard J. Amputations and Prostheses Through the Centuries. Medical Record, Feb., 1943. Vol. 156, No. 2, pp. 94-97.

74. Fitzhugh, Mabel L. Some Effects of Early Sitting on the Body Mechanics of Infancy and Childhood. The Physiotherapy Review, Jan.-Feb., 1943. Vol. 23, No. 1, pp. 8-13.

"One of the most frequent questions asked at the Children's Health Center is: 'When should my baby sit up?' ... To find the best answer has been an absorbing quest, covering seven years and several thousand babies. Measurements were taken from early infancy through preschool years, comparing the children who sat early and long with those who learned to creep, pull up, stand and even walk before they were allowed to sit except for feeding. ...

"Sitting should be the last achievement of the baby. ... The contrast between the creepers and the sitters is striking. The creeper has firm muscular tone, well poised head, full chest, straight back, flat stomach, streamlined hips, parallel legs and an assured gait when he learns to walk ...

"The sitter has flabby muscles, usually is overweight as a baby, with excess fat between waist and knees, forward head, hollow chest with marked flaring of the low ribs, prominent, sagging abdomen, lordosis when standing but round back when sitting. He stands with legs wide, staggers and sits down suddenly when learning to walk (possibly due to lack of tone and coordination between the glutei and quadriceps). ... The sitting baby has no opportunity to balance the tone of the hip flexors and extensors and the abdominal wall, so when he does get around to pulling himself up to a standing position his hip flexors are too short and his glutei too long and flabby from inactivity and pressure. How much lordosis in later life results from this early standing with lumbar pulled forward by tight flexors cannot be proved, but it is noticeable how little lordosis and potbelly are seen in the creepers when they stand."

75. Ford, Edsel. Why We Employ Aged and Handicapped Workers. The Saturday Evening Post, Feb. 6, 1943. Vol. 215, No. 32, pp. 16-17.

76. Haralson, M. F., M.D. Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1942. Board of Health, Territory of Hawaii. 1943. 96 pp.

Includes a five-page report of the Bureau for Crippled Children which gives statistics on the cases registered and served, and discusses the operation of the program during this war period.

77. Hart, F. E., Jr. Vocational Rehabilitation for the Physically Disabled. Occupations, March, 1943. Vol. 21, No. 7, pp. 522-526.

A general explanation and outline of vocational rehabilitation prepared for vocational counselors in other fields. Methods of providing training, placement procedures, work records of rehabilitated workers, and economic value of this service are discussed.

78. Hausselman, John W., Jr. Music for Relaxation. Spastic Review, March, 1943. Vol. 3, No. 4, pp. 8-10.

A modern composer, who has cerebral palsy, explains the therapeutics of music.

79. Hines, H. M., Ph.D.; Thomson, J. D., Ph.D.; and Lazere, B., M.S. Physiologic Basis for Treatment of Paralyzed Muscle. Archives of Physical Therapy, Feb., 1943. Vol. 24, No. 2, pp. 69-73, 99.

80. Howorth, Beckett, M. D. Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints. Public Health Nursing, Feb., 1943. Vol. 35, No. 2, pp. 110-115.

"Reduction of tuberculosis in cattle to less than one percent, coupled with obligatory pasteurization of milk in all cities, careful meat and poultry inspection, and proper cooking, have markedly lessened dietary sources of tuberculosis. The prevention of joint tuberculosis is now more frequently the prevention of primary infection in the lungs, tonsils, or mesentery by isolation or control of those with the disease, particularly of those in contact with children. Once infection has occurred somewhere in the body, it must be kept isolated and innocuous by following the rules of rest and hygiene for the tuberculous patient. Eventually joint tuberculosis will be eliminated as tuberculosis is eliminated from the population. Possibly some drug or method of immunization will be discovered which will cure or prevent the disease, or at least save the joint. At present the disease can only be eliminated by sacrificing the motion of the joint."

Information is given on the cause, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, post-operative care, and prognosis.

81. Jahr, Herman M. When the Child Falls. Hygeia, Feb., 1943. Vol. 21, No. 2, pp. 144-148.

Common-sense safeguards against serious falls, types of injuries caused by falls, and immediate care of the child who has fallen, are discussed.

82. Kenny, Sister Elizabeth. Kenny Concept of the Disease Infantile Paralysis. The Physiotherapy Review, Jan.-Feb., 1943. Vol. 23, No. 1, pp. 3-7.

Sister Kenny relates at some length the history of the acceptance of her method by the medical profession here and abroad. She answers a recent article by Dr. H. R. McCarroll which indicated that physical therapy, including the Kenny method, is not of real value in treating this disease. Finally she briefly describes the approved training courses for physical therapists and nurses.

83. Kovacs, Richard. Progress Against Paralysis. Hygeia, March, 1943. Vol. 21, No. 3, pp. 180-181, 231-233.

Dr. Kovacs describes various forms of paralysis and explains the nerve or brain damage responsible for each. Peripheral nerve injuries, facial nerve injury, poliomyelitis, cerebral palsy, apoplexy, general paresis, and locomotor ataxia are described.

84. Kraus, Hans, M.D. Muscle Rehabilitation by Active Motion. Archives of Physical Therapy, March, 1943. Vol. 24, No. 3, pp. 151-157.

85. Lee, John J., Ph.D. The Crippled. The Nation's Schools, March, 1943. Vol. 31, No. 3, pp. 22-23.

This short illustrated article tells the important findings of Dr. Lee's recent study of the records of 835 crippled children who have attended the Oakman School in Detroit for the past few years. (see article No. 313 in the November, 1942, Bulletin on Current Literature)

86. Lundein, Phyllis. Cerebral Palsy or Spastic Paralysis. The Physiotherapy Review, Jan.-Feb. 1943. Vol. 23, No. 1, pp. 17-23. [see next page]

Personality and speech problems are the main subjects of the first part of this article. The second part is devoted to a sample day's activity for a spastic child at home and at school.

"The purpose of this paper is to help parents and teachers to understand the children who have spastic paralysis. It was written by a spastic, so that other spastics may have some of the treatment and understanding that has meant so much to her." The author is Assistant Director of the Speech Clinic at Western Michigan College, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

87. Marnock, Eleanore. *Career Girl*. Spastic Review, Mar., 1943, Vol. 3, No. 4, pg. 21.

The author, who has cerebral palsy, tells of several means by which she earns money at home.

88. Martens, Elise H., and Foster, Emery M. *Statistics of Special Schools and Classes for Exceptional Children, 1939-1940*. U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C. 1942. 199 pp. Copies for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 30¢

Nineteen pages of tables on crippled children show enrollment and average daily attendance, number of teachers, and salaries and other expenses. These statistics are given for each specific city school system. Tables on the entire special education program give statistics on crippled children along with those on other exceptional types. The following are given for crippled children:

Crippled children in special classes housed with normal children: 7,117 in elementary schools; 118 in junior high schools; and 505 in senior high schools.

Housed in special buildings: 6,107 in grades 1 through 8; 718 in grades 9 through 12.

Receiving home instruction: 5,156 in elementary grades; 965 in secondary grades.

Receiving hospital instruction: 4,815 in elementary grades; 373 in high school.

Teachers employed: 1,784.

City school systems reporting enrollments of crippled children in special classes: 356.

Expenditures reported: \$4,137,910, including \$1,860,717 in classroom teachers salaries.

89. O'Neil, Will. *Buildup for 1-B's*. Hygeia, Mar., 1943. Vol. 21, No. 3, pp. 188-191, 200-201.

The Limited Service School, at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, "receives and discharges a thousand men a week, each of the graduates having been given a carefully planned, twenty-eight day program of training that fits him for immediate duty." The soldiers at this school are "1-B's." About 65% of them were rejected for general military service because of poor eyesight. The others have other physical defects or slight deformities. About 16% of these others have been "reclaimed" for general military service, and have been placed throughout the Army in functions for which they are suited. This illustrated article describes the training given at this Army School.

90. O'Reilly, Archer, M.D. *Poliomyelitis and the Kenny Method*. School and Community, March, 1943. Vol. 29, No. 3, pp. 122-124.

91. Operations Manual for Placement of Women and the Physically Handicapped. United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C. November 1942. 211 pp. [Distribution by Commission limited to persons engaged in training, recruitment and placement for Federal civil service.]

In this manual the specific disabilities are coded, specific governmental industries are coded, and then lists of occupations are given, followed by code numbers to show disabilities which do not prohibit employment for that operation in each particular industrial establishment.

These coded occupational lists are given for twelve specific orthopedic groups: amputation of arm, hand, fingers, leg, foot; disability of hip or shoulder, arm, hand, fingers, leg, foot, back. In case of hand, foot, and other paired members, the manual indicates occupations open when one such member is affected and those open when both are affected. Other types of handicaps included are vision defects, hearing defects, and chronic diseases (cardiac and tuberculosis). At the end of the book, 56 pages are devoted to very brief notes on the hazards, duties, working conditions, etc. of specific occupations.

92. Pillsbury, Elizabeth A., OTR. The Occupational Therapy Program at Milwaukee Children's Hospital Convalescent Home. Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation, Feb., 1943. Vol. 22, No. 1, pp. 36-37.

93. Platt, L. Prescott. Overcoming the Social Handicap of a Speech Defect. Spastic Review, Mar., 1943. Vol. 3, No. 4, pp. 13-14.

"It is a sad fact, but nevertheless one to be faced, that normal people find conversing with those with speech defects irritating, if carried on for a long period. In order to assure himself that his company will be enjoyed, the spastic must acquire methods of expressing friendliness and good cheer other than prolonged conversation."

"A spastic with defective speech, trying to converse in an establishment where work is being done, can cause a whole schedule of work to pause while he makes a brief statement or answers a single question. The spastic child in the school room or adolescent contemplating his vocational possibilities should take this into consideration. The school child should avoid asking needless questions and making useless remarks in class. The adolescent should search out those fields of employment which require the minimum of talking and which will not necessitate his working with a large group of people."

94. Ponton, Lola Armstrong. A Study of the Homebound. Illinois Association for the Crippled, Inc., 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois. March 20, 1943. 8 pp. Mimeographed.

This study of 82 of the homebound persons on the Association's active list was started in January. The information on each individual was obtained from personal knowledge, office records, and home visits. Information thus secured and tabulated in this report includes causes and extent of disabilities, aids used to overcome disabilities, education, experience, and possible work hours per day.

Mrs. Ponton discusses the problems involved in providing home employment for the group (68 out of the 82) who are permanently homebound. She indicates that the group of persons (13 of the 82) who are not too severely handicapped to get out of the home but who have difficulty in finding employment in regular industry, would appear to be more practical for employment, and that "if

any work program for the severely handicapped... is to be successfully carried on it is absolutely necessary that a work center be established." Therefore, she recommends that "immediate steps be taken to establish a work center for all types of severely handicapped persons who cannot be placed successfully in regular industry."

95. Samuel, Helen E. Recent Notes on Child Labor. Occupations. March, 1943. Vol. 21, No. 7, pp. 542, 544.
96. Schools Approved for Training Physical Therapy Technicians. The Physiotherapy Review, Jan.-Feb., 1943. Vol. 23, No. 1, pp. 22-23.
97. Stevenson, Jessie L., R.N. Orthopedic Conditions at Birth--Nursing Responsibilities. Joint Orthopedic Nursing Advisory Service, 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 1943. 80 pp. Free.

"This handbook...is intended to assist the nurse in the early recognition of orthopedic conditions which may be present at birth and in the care of patients with these disabilities. The cause, symptoms, pathology, and methods of medical and surgical care of the various conditions have been briefly reviewed since it is believed that the nurse can meet her responsibilities more intelligently if she understands the nature of the condition and the entire plan of treatment. This handbook is not intended to take the place of a textbook on orthopedic conditions but rather to present in concise form the essential details of treatment with special emphasis on the responsibilities of the nurse. It is directed especially to the needs of the general nurse--student and graduate..."

Brachial birth palsy, cerebral palsy, congenital deformities of the foot, congenital dislocation of the hip, torticollis, and spina bifida are each given a special section.

98. Stover, Lt. Edgar M. Helping 4-F's to Vocational Adjustment. Occupations. March, 1943. Vol. 21, No. 7, pp. 519-521.

History and explanation of the vocational guidance program for rejectees which was started last October by the Vocational Adjustment Bureau in New York City.

99. Tenth Anniversary, The Society for Crippled Children of San Diego County, Inc. The Society, 851 South Thirty-Fifth St., San Diego, California. 1943. 15 pp.

In this "Summary of Ten Years of Service to the Children of San Diego County and Report of the Twelve Months Ending Sept. 30, 1942," the services of the society are pictured and described. A few sample clinic charts, presenting case histories, are included. The present physiotherapy and clinic building is described, along with an architect's drawing and description of a proposed adjoining Children's Hospital.

100. Training the Physically Handicapped for War Jobs. Education for Victory, Feb. 15, 1943. Vol. 1, No. 24. pg. 25-26.

A short news article reporting the increasing acceptance of the physically handicapped in war-training classes.

"As an example of cooperation between rehabilitation divisions and a war production training facility, the Shelby County School of Aeronautics at Whitehaven, Tenn., may be cited. Hundreds of physically handicapped men and

women, recruited by the rehabilitation divisions of 13 Southern States, are now in training at this school, just outside Memphis. The director of the school reports that with the assistance of the rehabilitation divisions the enrollment of the school has been built up to its full capacity of 1,800, including more than 600 physically handicapped trainees."

101. White, Leigh. Doctor Orr Packs Them in Plaster. Harper's Magazine. Mar., 1943 pp. 380-387.

A newspaper correspondent injured in the Greek campaign in April, 1941, and subsequently treated by several surgeons and finally by Dr. H. Winnett Orr of Lincoln, Nebraska, tells of his experience with Dr. Orr's closed-plaster treatment of infected fractures. He supports his strong advocacy for this treatment with statistics on Dr. Orr's other cases.

102. Yemm, Warren A., B.S., M.D. Therapy of Burns in War. The Physiotherapy Review Jan.-Feb., 1943. Vol. 23, No. 1, pp. 13-16.

103. Zimand, Gertrude Folks. Child Manpower--1943. National Child Labor Committee, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. March, 1943. 34 pp. 10¢

#### Periodicals

Archives of Physical Therapy, Suite 418, 30 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois, Monthly. \$5.00 yr.

Education for Victory, Supt. of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., Biweekly. \$1.00 yr.

Harper's Magazine, 10 Ferry St., Concord, N.H. Monthly. \$4.00 yr.; 40¢ copy.

Hygeia, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Monthly. \$2.50 yr.; 25¢ copy.

Medical Record, 210 Orchard St., East Rutherford, N. J. Monthly. \$4.00 yr.; 40¢ copy.

The Nation's Schools, 919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Monthly. \$2.00 yr.

Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation, Mt. Royal and Guilford Aves., Baltimore, Md. Bimonthly. \$5.00 yr.; \$1.00 copy.

Occupations, 425 West 123d St., New York City. Monthly. \$3.50 yr.; 50¢ copy.

Parents' Magazine, 4600 Diversey Ave., Chicago, Ill. Monthly. \$2.00 yr.; 25¢ copy.

The Physiotherapy Review, 737 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Bimonthly. \$2.50 yr.; 50¢ copy.

Public Health Nursing, 1790 Broadway, New York City. Monthly. \$3.00 yr.; 35¢ copy.

Safety Education, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. Monthly, Sept. through May. \$2.00 yr.

The Saturday Evening Post, Curtis Publishing Co., Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa. Weekly. \$2.00 yr.; 10¢ copy.

School and Community, M.S.T.A. Bldg., Columbia, Mo. Monthly. \$2.00 yr.

Spastic Review, 1751 North Fairmount, Wichita, Kansas. Quarterly. \$1.50 yr.; 50¢ copy.